

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

The Currency Comptroller on the National Bank System—The Life-Saving Service—The Work of the Revenue Marine for the Year—Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Two.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—To-night Washington is astir over the coming contests in the organization of the house. Members have poured in from all parts to-day, and have been caught out on the fly by the candidates and their lieutenants. The Metropolitan, Carlisle's headquarters, and the National, where Randall rallies his forces, are busy with gossip and rife with speculation. The latest phase of the speakership race is a tendency to take Cox out altogether and let the first break be between the two strongest candidates. At any rate Willard's is deserted to-night, and the best known of Cox's supporters are to be seen at the Randall and Carlisle headquarters. The friends of the latter claim 16 of the 21 New York democratic votes, but Randall's friends smile at such assertions.

THE FIGHT FOR RANDALL.
J. W. Daniel has written a strong letter endorsing Randall, and with General Gordon's letter of Saturday on the same line, is being freely discussed to-night. On the train I met Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, and Mr. Culbertson, of Texas. Mr. Hewitt says The Constitution struck the key note of the speakership contest in Sunday's editorial, and predicts that at least five of Alabama's eight votes will be for Randall. Mr. Culbertson says he is confident that Randall will win, and is gaining every day. The conflict of the Georgia delegation is being generally discussed, and amusing statements are made as to the alleged position of the members. Georgia is perhaps the most uncertain quantity in this chaotic canvass, at least so far as the professional slate makers here are concerned.

CARLISLE'S CONFIDENCE.
Indeed, after visiting both camps and watching their methods I am convinced that the Carlisle men talk more than their opponents of their plans and prospects. In doing so they animate their leader, who seems ready to express his confidence at any time. He said this morning, when reference was made to the division in the Ohio and Georgia delegations, "I can be nominated on the first ballot without a single vote from Ohio or Georgia." To-night some of his friends are talking harshly of Tilden for the alleged casting of his influence to Randall. Randolph Tucker has just arrived, and will take the field at once as one of the most influential of Carlisle's supporters, but it is probable that he will be his only Virginia vote.

A SERENE CANDIDATE.
Randall is serene and quiet. He seems to puzzle his opponents. There is no lack of work on both sides. Every day of this week will quicken their energies, and every democrat who files in for the forty-eight congress will at least, until next Monday, that he is a very important individual. The candidates for the minor offices in the house are no less vigorous than the aspirants for the speakership. But their maneuvers escape the microscopic gaze which is fixed on the struggle for the capital prize.

THE TIMES DEMOCRAT FOR RANDALL.
WASHINGTON, November 25.—Hon. J. S. Randall has received the following telegram from New Orleans: Manager, Burt sent the following letter to the Times-Democrat: "With the highest respect and warm, personal regard for Mr. Carlisle, of my native state, I find him supported by all the leading free-traders of the country, and in the Washington struggle, the best interests of the growing industrial south, and of the democratic party, dictates the expression of the Times-Democrat's preference for the election of Mr. Randall for speaker." The Times-Democrat has been in support of Mr. Randall on Saturday.

NEW SENATE RULES.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—The senate committee on rules has provided for the creation of a new committee of internal improvement, to consist of nine members, and to have jurisdiction over all matters relating to improvements of the rivers and harbors, and the harbor bill. To the committee on commerce is left jurisdiction over all subjects relating to commerce, to shipping, to the merchant marine, to the life-saving service and the light houses. The creation of a committee on internal improvements is regarded by some members of the committee as most important movement in the interest of American commerce, and the committee on commerce of the measure. The river and harbor bill, which it is said has so monopolized its time and attention, that important subjects legitimately within its jurisdiction has sometimes been neglected. Amendments to the pilotage laws, measures of relief to the merchant marine and for a revival of American shipping, are among the subjects which many senators think of greater importance than the river and harbor bill. The new committee on internal improvement of public money is created to consist of seven senators, which shall consider such measures tending to economy in the public expenditures, as shall be referred to it, and conduct all investigation into the performance of the public money, which shall be ordered by the senate, unless the senate shall otherwise direct. This work has usually been done by special committees. The rule designating the classes of persons who shall have the privilege of the floor is amended by adding the following: "No person shall be admitted to the floor as the private secretary of a senator until the senator appointing him shall certify in writing to the sergeant-at-arms, that he is actually employed by the senator, and engaged in the duties of a secretary, and is engaged in the performance of the same."

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

George E. Spencer in Court—The Revenue Marine Service.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—That part of the report of the comptroller of the currency which relates to the performance of the national bank circulation, and the remedies thereof, was given to the press to-day. Mr. Knox prefaces the discussion of the subject with the statement that unless there shall be legislation by the present congress to reduce the receipts of the government, all of the three per cent bonds will be redeemed during the next three years. This will reduce the bonds held by the banks from \$553 millions, to \$17 millions, and contraction in the national bank circulation of about 60 millions per annum. The measures suggested by the comptroller to prevent this rapid contraction are: First, A reduction of the refunding revenue. Second, The conversion of long bonds into 3 per cent bonds by offering inducements to the holders of the bonds to exchange them for 6 per cent bonds to mature in 1907, the government paying to the holders therefor a reasonable amount for their difference in value. Third, The removal of the tax on circulation and an increase of the amount of circulation to be issued to the banks upon bonds deposited by them. In discussing the last of these suggested measures, the comptroller calls attention to the fact that in fixing the relation between the amount of bonds deposited and the amount of circulation, no difference is made between bonds at par and above par. Upon this point he says there is no propriety or justice in authorizing the is-

sue of ninety dollars upon every one hundred dollar 3 per cent bond, worth par, and refusing to issue a like proportion upon 4 per cent bonds worth one hundred and twenty-one dollars. The holder of a government bond can readily borrow money upon it as a pledge from a bank to the amount of 95 per cent of its market value, and it is not surprising that the banks should prefer to relinquish their circulation rather than deposit as security bonds having a margin on more than one-third of the circulation issued. Measures other than those above mentioned, the comptroller says, have been suggested to postpone or prevent the contraction of the national bank circulation, which is now imminent, but in his judgment legislation should be so shaped as to continue the United States bonds in use as a basis for national bank circulation so long as there is a sufficient amount of such bonds outstanding.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—Mr. Clark, chief of the revenue marine, in his annual report for the last fiscal year, says the service continues to perform satisfactory work. Its vessels, which now number 38, have cruised during the year 300,800 miles and have boarded and examined 25,587 vessels, of which number 2,240 have been seized or reported to the proper authorities for violating the law. In the relief work they have been particularly efficient, having assisted 244 vessels, with which their cargoes aggregated in value \$4,885,175, and on board of which were 2,997 persons. Sixty people have been picked out of the water and saved from drowning. The expenses of the service for the fiscal year were \$553,353.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.
The annual report of the chief of the life saving department shows that at the end of which time he was wanted as a witness in the district criminal court, Judge Wiley sitting in chambers, at one o'clock to day, to answer for contempt in having failed to obey the subpoena of the court issued June 12, 1882, at St. Louis, Mo. The case was called on by the star route case, Ex-Secretary Boutwell, counsel for the defendant, moved that the case be dismissed for cause, as follows: 1. That the case in relation to which said contempt was committed, as is alleged, has been disposed of by the court by a verdict of acquittal. 2. That said contempt was committed, as is alleged, at a term of the court now ended. Third—That the records of the court show that no fees were ever paid for the contempt. Fourth—That the case was served upon him, requiring him to attend said court as a witness in the case in relation to which contempt was committed, as is alleged, and consequently that said Spencer was duly notified to appear in the court in which the case was summoned to appear as witness was then pending. R. F. Merrick and George Bliss, of the government counsel, briefly opposed the motion and the court overruled it, and Spencer was required to appear in court in \$2,500 for his appearance to answer.

Judge Wiley in delivering his decision, said that undoubtedly the punishment for contempt is inflicted for either of two purposes: The first is to punish the contemnor for the injury by the absence of the witness; and the other, so that all persons may know that it is not a safe thing for any man to treat with contempt a process of court. The court without authority to enforce its process would be said to be contemptible, not in its personality, but as an instrument for the administration of justice. The question now was, whether the witness could be punished for disobeying a process of court which required his presence at the first star route trial. No limitation was placed upon the power of the court to inquire into the matter, and there was every reason why it should inquire into it. The authority and dignity of the court depended upon that very thing, and if it had no power after the end of the term, if a contemptuous witness might snap his fingers at the court after having defied its authority, then the court was contemptible in its personality, not as an instrument for the administration of justice, but as an instrument for the administration of justice. He disagreed with counsel in the opinion that another judge, at another term, could not inflict the punishment for contempt upon a witness who had disobeyed a process of a jurisdiction of this kind, and one judge might entertain the question as well as another. With regard to the matter of fees, it was true that the witness in a civil suit could not be brought into court until a process of court was tendered by him, but this applied only to civil suits and not to criminal cases at all.

SERGEANT MASON'S PARDON.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—The pardon issued to Sergeant Mason, after reciting (formally) Mason's offense, the orders under which he was tried, and the fact of his conviction and sentence, simply adds that the president "for good and sufficient reasons," thereunto moved by her grace grant to said John A. Mason a full and unconditional pardon."

THE BROOKS INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—The Proteus court of inquiry to day announced that Captain Pike, of the steamer Proteus, would be invited to testify and adjourned until December 9th, to await his arrival.

BUSINESS BREAKS.
The Suspension of Two Prominent Chattanooga Establishments.
CHATTANOOGA, November 26.—The firm of S. B. Lowe and Lowe & Kirk made assignments to-day. The aggregate liabilities are \$50,000; the assets about \$20,000. Lowe & Kirk were in the foundry and machinery business and S. B. Lowe was a manufacturer of metallic paints and was engaged in a general iron commission business. The cause of their failure was too much business and too little capital. About half of the liabilities are held here and the balance abroad among dealers in machinery and metals.

Boston, November 26.—The Chelsea iron foundry company has suspended payment. The suspension on account of lack of orders on the Miller Metcalf company mill, sent out Saturday night, is untrue.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 26.—Baird's large slate mill, in the lower part of the city, has shut down and about 150 men are out of employment.

Civil War in Virginia.
PETERSBURG, Va., November 26.—An order was received to-day from Governor Cameron, by Captain Vaughn, of the Petersburg artillery, for one of the company's guns to be sent at once to Mathews county to be used against the fleet of oystermen engaged in illegal dredging in the Rappahannock river, and the gun Napoleon, twelve pounder, was sent from here to-night. A large quantity of ammunition also has been sent by the sheriff to Mathews county, to be used in the protection of the river against the dredgers.

The Central Trades Union.
NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—The Central Trades assembly to-day celebrated its second anniversary by a parade through the principal streets. The turnout was large.

FAITHLESS GUARDIAN.

UNTRUE TO HIS BLOOD AND HIS TRUSTS.

Johnson's Administration of a Sister's Estate Found to be in Disgrace—Widow and Woman—Lena Bender's Bohemianism—The Pending Trial of E. N. Rowell.

UTICA, N. Y., November 26.—Two tragedies which have plunged two homes into grief unutterable were rounded to day by the discovery that Arthur B. Johnson, who committed suicide two weeks ago, had robbed his sister, Mrs. McDonnell, of Chicago, of \$300,000. The announcement has not only startled the community, but it has humiliated hundreds of citizens who were until now prone to believe that Johnson's worst failings were his love for liquor and a mad passion for the hotelkeeper's daughter, Lena Bender. On Saturday Johnson's will was opened. He left to each of his children \$1,000, specifying that the residue of his estate should go to his wife, who is the daughter of Ward Hunt, the recently retired justice of the supreme court. Friends who had believed Johnson to be worth \$500,000 were astonished to ascertain that the children were dismissed each with a paltry \$1,000. Investigation has disclosed the fact that the amount which will be realized by the widow is a mere pittance compared with the popular estimate of the suicide's fortune.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.
Indeed, it is rumored to-night that the fair and frail Lena whom Johnson showed for favors, financial and otherwise, is a richer woman than the wronged and sorrowing widow. An effort will now be made to locate Johnson's property on these ships and cargoes, only a million and a half were lost.

General Superintendent Thompson, of the railway mail service, has gone to Florida to make such changes in the mail service in that state as may be necessary to meet the wants of the large number of winter visitors from the north.

EX-SENATOR SPENCER ARRAIGNED.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—Ex-Senator George E. Spencer was brought before the district criminal court, Judge Wiley sitting in chambers, at one o'clock to day, to answer for contempt in having failed to obey the subpoena of the court issued June 12, 1882, at St. Louis, Mo. The case was called on by the star route case, Ex-Secretary Boutwell, counsel for the defendant, moved that the case be dismissed for cause, as follows: 1. That the case in relation to which said contempt was committed, as is alleged, has been disposed of by the court by a verdict of acquittal. 2. That said contempt was committed, as is alleged, at a term of the court now ended. Third—That the records of the court show that no fees were ever paid for the contempt. Fourth—That the case was served upon him, requiring him to attend said court as a witness in the case in relation to which contempt was committed, as is alleged, and consequently that said Spencer was duly notified to appear in the court in which the case was summoned to appear as witness was then pending. R. F. Merrick and George Bliss, of the government counsel, briefly opposed the motion and the court overruled it, and Spencer was required to appear in court in \$2,500 for his appearance to answer.

Judge Wiley in delivering his decision, said that undoubtedly the punishment for contempt is inflicted for either of two purposes: The first is to punish the contemnor for the injury by the absence of the witness; and the other, so that all persons may know that it is not a safe thing for any man to treat with contempt a process of court. The court without authority to enforce its process would be said to be contemptible, not in its personality, but as an instrument for the administration of justice. The question now was, whether the witness could be punished for disobeying a process of court which required his presence at the first star route trial. No limitation was placed upon the power of the court to inquire into the matter, and there was every reason why it should inquire into it. The authority and dignity of the court depended upon that very thing, and if it had no power after the end of the term, if a contemptuous witness might snap his fingers at the court after having defied its authority, then the court was contemptible in its personality, not as an instrument for the administration of justice, but as an instrument for the administration of justice. He disagreed with counsel in the opinion that another judge, at another term, could not inflict the punishment for contempt upon a witness who had disobeyed a process of a jurisdiction of this kind, and one judge might entertain the question as well as another. With regard to the matter of fees, it was true that the witness in a civil suit could not be brought into court until a process of court was tendered by him, but this applied only to civil suits and not to criminal cases at all.

SERGEANT MASON'S PARDON.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—The pardon issued to Sergeant Mason, after reciting (formally) Mason's offense, the orders under which he was tried, and the fact of his conviction and sentence, simply adds that the president "for good and sufficient reasons," thereunto moved by her grace grant to said John A. Mason a full and unconditional pardon."

THE BROOKS INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON, November 26.—The Proteus court of inquiry to day announced that Captain Pike, of the steamer Proteus, would be invited to testify and adjourned until December 9th, to await his arrival.

BUSINESS BREAKS.
The Suspension of Two Prominent Chattanooga Establishments.
CHATTANOOGA, November 26.—The firm of S. B. Lowe and Lowe & Kirk made assignments to-day. The aggregate liabilities are \$50,000; the assets about \$20,000. Lowe & Kirk were in the foundry and machinery business and S. B. Lowe was a manufacturer of metallic paints and was engaged in a general iron commission business. The cause of their failure was too much business and too little capital. About half of the liabilities are held here and the balance abroad among dealers in machinery and metals.

Boston, November 26.—The Chelsea iron foundry company has suspended payment. The suspension on account of lack of orders on the Miller Metcalf company mill, sent out Saturday night, is untrue.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 26.—Baird's large slate mill, in the lower part of the city, has shut down and about 150 men are out of employment.

Civil War in Virginia.
PETERSBURG, Va., November 26.—An order was received to-day from Governor Cameron, by Captain Vaughn, of the Petersburg artillery, for one of the company's guns to be sent at once to Mathews county to be used against the fleet of oystermen engaged in illegal dredging in the Rappahannock river, and the gun Napoleon, twelve pounder, was sent from here to-night. A large quantity of ammunition also has been sent by the sheriff to Mathews county, to be used in the protection of the river against the dredgers.

a most brutal crime had been committed. James Ruddy, with his wife and child, lived half a mile from the postoffice in the north-east part of the village. Shortly after 4 o'clock, S. S. Andrews, a neighbor, alarmed by a woman's screams, he aroused his son, and together went to Ruddy's house. They found Mrs. Ruddy lying on the ground under the front window, through which she had made a desperate leap. She was bleeding profusely and said: "Pick me up. I am all cut to pieces." After removing Mrs. Ruddy to a neighbor's house, they broke open the back door of Ruddy's house, and the flames burst forth. The alarm of fire was sounded, but the flames were extinguished before the arrival of the fire engines.

FOUND HORRIBLE MURDER.
Upon gaining entrance, the officers found lying on the kitchen floor, the bodies of Ruddy and his child, both cut in a horrible manner, covered with the contents of a feather bed which had been saturated with kerosene and set on fire. Both bodies were disfigured by the flames so as to be nearly past recognition. In the bedroom was a round trunk, which had been brought to the house the day before by a man named Thomas Samon, who had engaged board there, and the lifeless body of Mrs. Ford, which was identified by her husband. One limb had been chopped off, which, together with the remaining leg, was bound to the wooden bedstead with a clothes line. The bed clothes had been soaked with oil, piled on the body, and an attempt made to set them on fire.

HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.
Mrs. Ruddy said the crime was committed by Samon with a hatchet. Samon boarded at Ford's. At Ford's there was no evidence of Mrs. Ford's murder, and it is thought that her death was accidental at Samon's hands; that in wishing to conceal the body he took it down stairs in a trunk and last night, he was, perhaps, he could carry it from the house during the night; that the Ruddys refused to assist him, when the struggle ensued. Samon has been arrested.

THE ARREST OF SAMON.
LACONIA, N. H., November 26.—Samon was arrested at Plymouth yesterday. He showed no signs of fear. He slept soundly last night, ate heartily, and was brought here to-day. A coroner's inquest was held, at which physicians testified that Mrs. Ford, probably died by heavy blows, or by a man's knees striking her breast near the heart as she lay on the floor. She was cut up after death so that her body could be placed in the trunk. John C. Ford, husband of the murdered woman, was present at the hearing and voluntarily testified. He was apparently unconcerned. Considerable of a fracas took place at Ruddy's house last night. Parties in town came to have a wake, which caused a row between them and those in charge of the bodies. The parties were finally driven from the house by the officers.

THE THEORY OF THE MURDER.
The theory of the murders is as follows: Samon, while boarding at Ford's, held improper relations with Ford's wife. He had intended to leave there, and had engaged room in Ruddy's family. It is supposed he killed Mrs. Ford, under what circumstances have not been learned. Her body was found in a trunk. This trunk he wheeled towards the river, but found no opportunity to throw it in unobserved, and wheeled it to Ruddy's house, and Ruddy helped him carry it to a special refuge. Ruddy testified that he brought the trunk there. Next morning she heard a noise in the kitchen, and on going there, she found her husband dead on the floor. Samon struck her several times with a hatchet, and she slipped to the floor, and a signed death. The child cried and Samon went to the room where it was, and killed it with the hatchet, and brought it to the kitchen, laid the father and child beside the mother, placed the feathered on the bed, saturated it with kerosene, and set it on fire, and immediately left. Mrs. Ruddy sprang out of the window and was found as stated. She may recover. The supposition is that Samon sought Ruddy's aid to get rid of Mrs. Ford's body, and that he was accordingly killed to prevent him from exposing the murder. Samon then conceived the idea of murdering the whole family and disposing of all the bodies, including Mrs. Ford, by burning the building. He is a very cool and flatly denies all of Mrs. Ruddy's statements.

A CRANK'S WORK.

The Lively Exploit of a Begun Picketton Detective in Michigan.

JACKSON, Miss., November 26.—Yesterday afternoon a man representing himself as Colonel W. P. Perry, of Pinkerton's detective force at Chicago, applied to C. B. Bush, superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad, to let him have an engine to go to Mason, a small station thirty miles north of this place, to the inquest of the murderer of the Couch family. Superintendent Bush, supposing him to be a representative, granting his request, Perry went to Mason, secured the assistance of the sheriff of Ingham county, and arrested a farmer named Andrews, living eight miles west of Mason, bringing him to Jackson at midnight. Considerable excitement was caused by the arrest, and thousands crowded at the depot awaiting the arrival of the special engine, with threats of lynch law if the prisoner. The engine was stopped outside the city limits and the prisoner was conveyed to jail in a hack to await the morning. Perry then went to a crank and an ex-convict named Howard, and Andrews is a respectable farmer who stopped at the hotel on the night of the murder. Sheriff Winney examined into the facts and sent Andrews back to his home.

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

The Terrible Struggle of a New-Orleans Girl Against a Fiendish Attack.

NEWARK, N. J., November 26.—Yesterday afternoon two men walking in a field near Eagle Rock avenue, West Orange, found the dead body of a young girl with her throat cut in two places. She had been outraged and there were evidences of a desperate struggle. The girl was identified as Phoebe Paulin, the daughter of David S. Paulin, who lived near by, aged seventeen. She was sent to Orange yesterday afternoon. On the way back she was stopped at a friend's house over night, and her absence excited no alarm. She was on her way home when she was murdered. The girl was dragged several hundred feet away from the road.

CHICAGO, November 26.—John Schmid, a German 30 years old and in easy circumstances, in a jealous rage this afternoon shot his wife and then killed himself. The woman is still alive, but her recovery is doubtful.

ROBBED BY COWBOYS.

An Arizona Train Robbed and the Engineer Shot Dead.

DENVER, Colo., November 26.—The express train on the Southern Pacific railroad was wrecked and robbed by cowboys, yesterday, near Cummings, A. T. The engineer was shot dead. Troops have been ordered out in pursuit of the robbers. It is not yet known what amount of money was taken.

CHICAGO, November 26.—A special to the News from Bushnell, Ill., says: Early this morning a freight train running twenty miles an hour, crashed into an empty box car, which had been blown from the side track by the main track by the wind storm during the night, at Sciota, nine miles west of here. The brakeman was killed. The engineer will die. The engine and nine cars were wrecked.

HICKS PASHA'S ROUT.

THE ANNIHILATION OF EL MAHDI'S ENEMIES.

The Life of March to Khartoum—The Difficulties Surrounding the Expedition—A Bushwacking Nomad and a Colossal Foe—The Fate of the Grip with the False Prophet.

CAIRO, November 26.—A council of ministers has decided to send two thousand gendarmes and six thousand Bedouins to Suakin. The aim of the expedition will be to keep open the road between Suakin and Berber, and thus ensure an avenue for the retreat of the Egyptian troops from Khartoum and Sennar. The expedition, under the command of Hicks Pasha, whose utter annihilation is reported, was sent out in February last by the Egyptian government to suppress the insurrection in the Sudan, which was led by El Mahdi, the false prophet. The Arabs had flocked to the standard of the prophet from all quarters, and there was grave danger that the Sudan would be wrested from Egypt by the followers of El Mahdi. General Hicks pushed up the White Nile to Khartoum, and on April 29 he had an engagement with the prophet, defeating him and killing 500 of his men. He followed up his victory by pushing forward after the retreating rebels, and during the summer succeeded in clearing the entire Province of Sennar of the insurgents, and forcing El Mahdi to retreat into Kordofan, where he rallied around him it was reported, nearly 300,000 fanatics, who believed fully in his claims to be the successor of Mohammed, and expected to see his enemies swept away by the Divine Arm, as he assured them that they would be. Hicks Pasha, in the meantime, having forced Sennar to return to its allegiance to Egypt, went back to Khartoum to await reinforcements before pushing on to attack the prophet in his stronghold in Kordofan.

ON THE MARCH.
On September 7, Hicks Pasha was ready to march, and on the following morning, which was Sunday, he left Khartoum on the expedition which has resulted so disastrously. He had with him as European officers, Colonel Farquhar, chief of staff, Majors Warner, Seckendorff, Massy, Evans, and Surgeon Major Rosenberg. His force consisted of 7,000 regular infantry, 400 cavalry, of which 100 were mounted, and the rest Bashi Bazuks, a battery of Krupp guns, two batteries of mountain guns and one of Nordenfeldts. He expected to pick up in the neighborhood of Berair 1,000 regular infantry and about 1,000 Bashi Bazuks, or Arabs, so that his force would probably number about 19,000 men. He also took with him 5,000 camels to carry provisions and water. Of his Egyptian soldiers a great number had been in the service of Arabi Pasha, and fears were expressed that they might join the ranks of the forces met. Arabi's old regiment was among them, but so far as news has yet been received these men were as true to Hicks Pasha as any of his soldiers. The expedition entered the Province of Kordofan at El Kedi, on September 12, four days after leaving Khartoum, having marched 42 miles in that time beneath a broiling sun. The country before them to be traversed was a flat, sandy plain, thickly studded with the thorny bushes and relieved by a few low, barren hills. Before leaving Khartoum it was decided to establish a line of fortified posts as the march proceeded, in order to maintain communication with the base of supplies on the Nile.

SUFFERING FROM INTENSE HEAT.

The governor-general reported, however, that many of the Arab tribes which fled on the approach of the expedition returned to the line of march after its passage, and in view of this it was found difficult to induce small bodies of soldiers to act as escorts for parties between the posts. The plan was therefore abandoned, and the army marched into the enemy's country, cut off from the base of supplies, and depending for subsistence on 60 days' rations of biscuits carried by the camels and such provisions as it might capture on the road. Under these circumstances, and with the intense heat to be combated, the loss from sickness was to be expected, but the expedition pressed on along the circuitous water route of the Nile toward El Obeid, which the False Prophet had already captured, and where it was expected the decisive action would take place. When Duem was reached, on September 26, there was still a distance of 230 miles, a good month's march, to be made before El Obeid would be reached, and water was becoming scarce, what little there was being found on the surface in the ground depressions. Great precautions were taken on the line of march as it was reported that the enemy, 12,000 strong, was close by when Duem was reached, and Hicks Pasha was constantly expecting treachery on the part of the Arabs.

THE EXPEDITION LOST SIGHT OF.

The army moved in three columns, prepared to meet a square instantly when the camels and stores in the center, the guns in front, and the Nordenfeldts at the angles. When camping a square was always formed, and when possible zereba, or a dense abatis of thorny bushes, was formed around the troops. Each soldier was provided with four cross-bow, which, in case of a sudden attack, he had been drilled to throw to a distance in front to check the assaulting forces.

On September 27th the expedition left Duem, and in the next three days they pressed on 30 miles to the southwest, the straggling followers of the False Prophet lying before them and sweeping the country bare of cattle and everything that could be eaten. The water now began to become scarce, and men and camels began to succumb to the intense heat. The uncultivated harvest supplied ample food for the animals, but the troops were forced to eat nothing but biscuit, which is not a diet calculated to increase the martial spirit or strengthen the martial legs and arms. In the next ten days an advance of only 15 miles was made to the southwest toward El Obeid. At this point—Camp Sange Hamerid—the expedition was lost sight of, and no direct news of it had been received up to Thursday. It was reported on November 1 that Hicks Pasha had defeated the Prophet on the El Obeid Nile, a torrent, three leagues from Khartoum, and had killed 8,000 of his men. The story was told by an Arab who reached Khartoum, but it was never confirmed by any direct news from the expedition, and was generally disbelieved.

OFFICIAL ADVICES ADMIT THAT THE EUROPEANS ARE LEAVING KHARTOUM BY BOATS.

Official advices admit that the Europeans are leaving Khartoum by boats. Two transports with gendarmes leave Suaz to-morrow for Suakin. Baker Pasha will probably command the expedition. Plans are being prepared for the fortification of Assouan, which is on the right bank of the Nile. A Khartoum dispatch to the Times says the Arabs report a large force of rebels close to Khartoum. El Mahdi has issued orders to all tribes not to send corn to Khartoum. The Despatch says: "We only have food for the month. There are only 2,000 men here to defend nearly four miles of lines of communication. It is perfectly useless to attempt to hold Khartoum, where the population is a starving volcano. The land line of retreat is closed, and the river line may be stopped to-morrow. The rebels are holding the cliffs overhanging the river below us."

The khedive to-day reviewed a number of troops about to start for Suakin. The mili-

TARY CRITICS WERE NOT FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY THEIR APPEARANCE.

Embassies of El Mahdi have arrived in Tripoli and Algeria. Although optimistic reports are not believed, the possibility of the Egyptian Sudan army being safe is again being discussed.

Colonel Coetlogan sends a message from Khartoum, dated November 23rd, saying that Mr. Visielli, the artist of the London Graphic, is the sole survivor of the battle, with El Mahdi's forces, and that he is a prisoner at El Obeid. Colonel Coetlogan says the situation is most critical.

THE FRENCH AT BAG NINH.

The French Propose Not to Take Official Cognizance of the Chinese Attack.

PARIS, November 26.—La Liberte published a telegram from London stating that England has offered to mediate between France and China, and that France has accepted the offer. The telegram also says England recognizes that the interest of France in Tonquin justifies the occupation by the French of both Sontai and Bac Ninh, but England strongly advises France to pursue a conciliatory policy.

SHANGHAI, November 26.—The North China Herald says the emperor has privately instructed the viceroy of Nanking to begin hostilities against the French in the event of an attack on Bac Ninh, and has strictly enjoined him to maintain order at the treaty ports.

PARIS, November 26.—The Journal Des Debates says that if England should abandon Egypt the barbarians now at its doors would occupy the country and civilization would suffer an immense loss. The paper fears that England will seek to compensate herself for the loss of Sudan by taking the island of Hai Noir, off Tonquin, and advises France to accept England's assistance in the far east without paying for it too dearly.

BERLIN, November 26.—Paris correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says even if the Chinese regulars opposed the French in Tonquin, France will not consider it a casus belli. She will not blockade the Chinese coasts nor bombard the maritime property, especially from fear of complications with England. France is convinced that the British shippers would not respect the blockade. If, in case of blockade, the French should capture English ships, it is feared that England would be compelled to interfere seriously. There is, therefore, reason to believe that Ferry has favorably received the offer of English mediation, unless China declares war after the attack on Bac Ninh, hostilities will remain semi-official, and will be confined to recover the Delta.

SPANISH BOMBARDMENT IN MADAGASCAR.

MADRID, November 26.—A grand military review in honor of the capture of Madagascar, was held here Sunday afternoon. The troops which took part, numbered 15,000 men, with 76 guns. The line extended two miles. King Alfonso, wearing the uniform of a Spanish captain general, and the German crown prince, dressed as a colonel of a German cavalry regiment, attended by a brilliant staff, viewed the troops as they marched past. The streets were thronged with people, and great enthusiasm was manifested. A grand banquet was given in the evening at the royal palace.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

ROME, November 26.—Cardinal Jacobini, pontifical secretary of state, gave a banquet yesterday in honor of the American bishops. Among the guests were the cardinals belonging to the congregation of the propaganda, the rectors of the American colleges, and several foreign prelates. The Americans met with a cordial reception. No noteworthy incident occurred.

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, November 26.—Advices from Zanbar say the British man-of-war Dryad, which has been there from Madagascar, reports that a French man of war bombarded the unfortified town of Gohomer, on the north coast of Madagascar, on November 8th, without giving any previous notice. Five British subjects were killed, and a column of a German airy regiment, attended by a brilliant staff, viewed the troops as they marched past. The streets were thronged with people, and great enthusiasm was manifested. A grand banquet was given in the evening at the royal palace.

TWELVE YEARS IN PRISON.

LONDON, November 26.—The trial of George Warder, manager and cashier of the London and River Plate bank, for stealing, and of John David Watters, stock and shares broker, for stealing and receiving bonds of the bank, began to-day at Guildhall. Warder pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude.

IN FAVOR OF THE PARNELLES.

LIMERICK, November 26.—The election for municipal officers resulted in favor of the Parnellite candidates.

WOLFE'S

W. W. GREEN,
Gen'l Manager.

